FARRAGUT.

Additional Details of the Brilliant Naval Battle in Mobile Bay.

Official Despatch from Admiral Farragut.

The Casualties on the Union Side,

Admiral Farragut's Official Report.

Washingron, August 15, 1864. The following official despatches have been received by

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, MOBILE BAY, August 5, 1864. Sm -I have the honor to report to the Department that this morning I entered Marite Bay, passing between Forts Morgan and Gaines, and encountering the rebel sesee and gunboats of the enemy-viz: Selma, Morgan and Gaines.

M., in the following order:-The Brooklya, with the Octomen on her port side; Hartford, with the Metacomet; Rich. nd, with the Port Royal; Lackawanna, with the Semisole; Monongahela, with the Fecumsen; Ossipee, with the ca, and the Oneida, with the Galena.

On the starboard of the fleet was the proper position of the Monitors or iron clads, The wind was light from the southwest and the sky

sloudy, with very little sue. Fort Morgan opened upon us at ten minutes past seven clock, and soon after this the action became lively. As we steamed up the main ship channel there was

of the Brooklyn. At forty minutes past seven the Monitor Tecumseh was uck by a torpedo and sunk, going down very rapidly, and carrying down with her all the officers and crew, with the exception of the pilot and eight or teu men, who were saved by a boat that I sent from the Metacomet, which was alongside of me.

and, finding myself raked by the rebel gunboats, I or dered the Metacomet to cast off and go in pursuit of them, one of which (the Selma) she succeeded in capturing. All the vessels had passed the forts by half past cight

but the rewel ram Tennessee was still apparently unio A signal was at once made to all the fleet to turn again and attack the ram, not only with guus, but with orders

to rup her down at full speed. The Monongahela was the first that struck ber, and, though she may have injured her badly, yet she did not

succeed in disabling ber. The Lackawanna also struck her, but ineffectually . The flagship gave her a severe shock with her bow. and as she passed poured into her a whole port broadside

s-inch shot and thirteen pounds of powder, at a distance of not more than twelve feet. The iron clads were closing upon ner, and the Hartford end the rest of the fleet were bearing down upon her

when, at ten A. M., she surrendered. The rest of the rebel fleet-viz: the Morgan and the

occeeded in getting back under the protection of

Admiral Buchapan sent me bis sword, being himself badly wounded with a compound fracture of the leg. oh it is supposed will have to be amputated.

Having had many of my own men wounded, and the Admirs! Buchanau removed to the hospital, I sent a flag et truce to the commanding officer of Fort Morgan, Brigadier General Richard L. Page, to say that if he would be taken to l'ensacola, where they could be better cared for than here, I would send out one of my own vessels, back pothing she did not take out.

General Page consented, and the Metacomet was de-The list of casualties on our part, as far as yet ascer-

Flagship Hartford-Nineteen killed, twenty-three

Lackawanna-Four killed, two wounded. Oneida-Seven killed, twenty-three wounded.

Metacomet-One killed, two wounded.

Or spre-One killed, seven wounded, Richmond-Two wounded. all forty-one killed and eighty-eightiwoon ded.

On the rebel ram Tennessee were captured twenty beliowing is a list of the officers:-Admiral F. Buchanan Commander Jos. D. Johnson: Lieutenants Wm. L. Brad ford, A. D. Wharton, E. J. McDennert: Masters J. R. De Moley, H W. Perrin; Fleet Surgeon D. B. Conrad; Assist sot Surgeon B. C. Bowles: Engineers G. D. Lening, J. D'Conneil, John Hays, E. Benson, W. B. Patterson; Paymaster's Clerk J. H. Cohen; Master's Mates Forrest Beebe and Carter.

the officers I have only heard the names of two-viz Commander Peter H. Murphy and Lieutenant and Execu-I will send a detailed despatch by the first opportunity

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, D. G. FARRAGUT To Hon. Gidson Walles, Secretary of the Navy

The Casualties on Board the Flagship Hartford.

The following is a list of the killed on the flagship

David Morrow, William Osgood, Thomas Baine, Benja min Harper, William Clark, Charles Schaffer, Frank Sti well, George Walker, John C. Scott, Thomas Wilde William Smith, William Andrews, Frederick Munsell,

Lewis McLane, Peter Duncan, Thomas Baines, Thomas Wound d-Lieutenant Adams, Lugineer McEwen, Masser's Mate R. P. Herrick, Acting Enrigh W. H. Higen bothsm, since dead : Theo, Wilder Vegger, Adolphus

Pulle, iliram Edgar, R. Damphrey, Wm. Thomason, & Johnson, Walter Lloyd, M. Forbes, Wm. Stonley, C. Ste venson, F. Campbell, Wm. Doyle, August Simmons, Peter

late Executive Officer of the Monito

Tecumsch. shipman in February, 1853, and remained there until Shortly after he received his first orders to sea, and joined the steam frigate Mississippi, Captain William C. Nicholson, ordered to the East Indies Rehaving visited as the ports in China and Japan open to foreigners, he again returned to the academy, passed his Snal examication in June, 1800, and received orders to the sloop of war Brooklyn, ander command of Captain Parragut, who was disected by the department to success intend the survey of the Chiriqui lagoon. In Decembe same year, he was ordered as master to the stoop of war at Mary's, in the Pacific, and white attached to that vessel received me commission as heureans. In 1862, wearlest of the mactivity of the life he was leading, he applied for active service, was detached, some toine, and on the 21st of April received or ers to the frigate Sablus, Commoders Ringgold, where he remained for more than a year as executive officer, until October, 1863, the ship then going out of commassion at Boston. He then applied to the department for acryice on an iron clad, and was ordered to the Monitor Towon set, Commander T. A. M. Graven, then hearly campleted. On the 22d arril, 1864, the sailed for and arrived safely at Hampton Roads, and after a short stay in James cives, left for Noble to asset in the reductive of that place, under the gainnt Farragut (for whem, personally and protessionally, Mr. Kelley has always came year, he was ordered as master to the sloop of war

entertal ned the highest regard and admiration), and, in leading the fleet past the forts, the feedings was blown up by a torgede and sotally distroyed, with nearly all her-officers and orew, among them the brave and accom-plened chief engineer. John Farce, an ornament to be profession, and who was mainly in-trumental in saving the Monitor Weehawken, Capt. John Rodgers, in a fearful gale of wind, on her passage from New York to Hampton Roads.

gale of wind, as her passage from New York to Hampton Roads.
Lieut. Kelley was a young man of great promise, superior ability, of a genial temperament, a good suc, an ardent friend, with no superior, as an officer in his grade, in the service. While on the Sabine, and ever since, he enjoyed the confidence and friendship of Commodore Ringgold in the fullest sense of the terms. He was respected by officers and mon for his attention to duty and his uniterial, though strict justice in carrying out the discipline of the ship. He also won the entire confidence of Captain Craven by the skill and energy he displayed in preparing the locumesh for a a. He leaves, to mour his said loss, a father, mother and brother, besides a large circle of friends, to whom he had endeared himself by his kindness of heart, his urbanity and gentlemanly deportment. The writer, one among the number, his enjoyed uninterruptedly the closest intimacy with him for the past seven years, and his earnest prayer is, that he may have been one of the fortunate ones that escaped that dreadult calcularly, to again gladden the hearts of his family and friends and be of service to his country in this her greatest hour of need.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Capitalation of Fort Gaines—The Reduction of Fort Bangan Expected to Follow—The Rebel Colonel Anderson Accused of Treason, &c.

[From the Richmond Examiner, August 10.]
Assuming the correctness of the facts letegrarbed from Mobile; the conclusion is inevitable—a traitor has delivered up to the enomy a powerful Confederate fortress, one of the chief defences of Mobile harber, garrisoned by six hundred men and provisioned for six mouths—delivered it up after a ew hours' shelling, and contrary to the express command of his superior officers—delivered to up with all its garrison and stores, and a powerful armament, which has, of course, been turned-spainst the other defences of the city and harbor. It is a black in fame.

fam:

This is the first case of surrender of any post, large or small, by a Confederate officer to the enemy, in which the marks and signs of treason are unmistakable—if the despatch is true. New Orleans looked back yet there was nothing which might not possibly hear

ble—if the despatch is true. New Orleans looked bad; yet there was nothing which might not possibly hear the explanation of criminal improvidence, on the part of the government, before the event, and a ton nervous fear, when the time came, of exposing a rich city to shot and shed. The surrender of Cumberland Gap was still worse; yet drankenness or incompetence, or both combined, may be and have been supposed as a kind of poor pulliation. On the whole, the very mildest theory of that transaction was painful, and the less said about it the better.

But here what is to be said? Colonel Charles Anderson, of the Twenty first Alaboma regiment, is placed in commend of that fine work; sees Port Powell, a minor fortification, abandaned and blown up (why we do not yet know), finds that the desence of the his bor depends now upon his own post and that of Fort Mo gan. He is 'frepostedly telegrached'' by a superior officer on shore to held on to his fort; but after a few shells have fallen upon it—without any communication of his purpose to the commanding general—on the 'same night'—that is, the hight of the 7th—this Colonel Anderson was on board the Yankee deet 'varranging terms o capitulation.''

And now comes another, suggists ment of this re-

upon it—without any communication of his purpose to the commanding general—on the "same night"—that; it he sight of the 7th—this Colonel Anderson was on boar at the Yankee fleet "arranging terms of capitulation."

And now comes another singular part of this performance, as we find it on the despatch. That document mentions very often the name of General Pace, and is apparently prepared with a view to produce the impression that this denotal "ago used great exertions to prevent the surrender. General Pago's "attention was attracted by signal unto it is (anderson's) purpose was. Then General Page repeatedly telegraphed "hold on to your fort." General Page repeatedly telegraphed "hold on to your fort." General Page 'stieted Fort Games that same hight," and found that Anderson was on board the Yankee fleet. Now was General Page's time to act, if ever; and the despatch tells us that he did act; he "reflered Anderson of his command," and eleft peremptory orders for him, "on his return," not to surrender. On his return, "but surrender. On his return," not to surrender. On his return, His superior officer was on the spat; found that he was with the en-my, and refleved him on the spot—did he not order that officer to keep Anderson out of the fort, as he was out, and to let him star annual his Yanke freends and surrender his own circase only? And if not, why not? And who is General Page.

Or course it is out of the question to take for granted the refrect accuracy of a first press despotch, and especially from Mobile. More light will be shed upon that dark transaction in a few days, and rether reacher, your cowardice is to be heatily attributed to officers of the Contederate army; but as the matter appears to stand now, unon the information which has come to hand, Colonel Charles and serve were in respect to Charleston, and the produce of Fort Games may probably be followed by the reduction of Fort Games may probably be found to mothing at all.

The capitulation of Fort Games may probably be sensing will then be nearly i

as usual in such cases, cause the effusion of ten times as much blood—but then it will not be colorel Anders m's,

much blood—but then it will not be tolonel Auderson's.
[From the Richmond Enquirer, August 12.]
Fort Gaines has gone the way of Hatteras, Reanoke Island, Punski and Hilton fleed. Its isolated position was exposed to the concentrated assault of the Yankee navy and flanking operation of troops debarked about commanding points. Perhaps the Rice in command of the fort may have invest himself a traitor. In shat case eternal infamy awaits him. If these forts were not built to be taken, they have not thus far rendered any other use. It is not worth while to discuss the policy, since Fort Gaines is about the last of our sandbar de ences this side of Salvecton. The lower fort captured, and our tronside of Salvecton. The lower fort captured, and our tronside of Salvecton. The lower fort captured, and our tronsider of Salvecton.

From the Richmond Whig, August 13.1
From a fair knowledge of the defences of Mobile, the Wilmington Journal feels no hesitation in saving that Mobile, if resolutely and rationally defended, is as sate as ever it was—as sate as Richmond or Wilmington. Mobile is attacked and our people know how to defend it. If they den't, then that less that surprehension, it sees none in the fact that the enemy, with their superior and more numerous vessels, crushed our inferior ones.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The Steamer Empress Fired Into-Wounded, &c. CAIRO, August 14, 1864.

net, arrived here to-night, She was fired into on the afternoon of the 19th, about mile below Guiness Lanting, by a masked battery of six twelve-pounders, supported by a strong force of cavalry

posted on the Arkansas shore. Sixty shot and shell struck the steamer. One of the The rebels also poured in a heavy fire of musketry ridding her upper works.

She had about five hundred persons on board, includit two hundred sick and discharged soldiers, and fity or

Five persons were killed and cloven wounded Captain Malley, the commander of the steamer, was

Never to surrender. Portions of the engine were broken and disabled, which rendered the boat unmanageable, and the commence drifting towards the rebal battery.

At this critical m ment Gamboat No. 3 appeared on the come, opened are upon the rebels, and took the Empress in low to a place of safety, where her damages to a cer-

The gunbant shed convoyed her twenty-five miles up The billed and avoughed are mostly discharged soldiers and belong to various regiments.

ery, is among the raied. None of the women or children were injured. Great credit is awarded to the officers of the Empress for their coolness and bravery, and also to General Mc

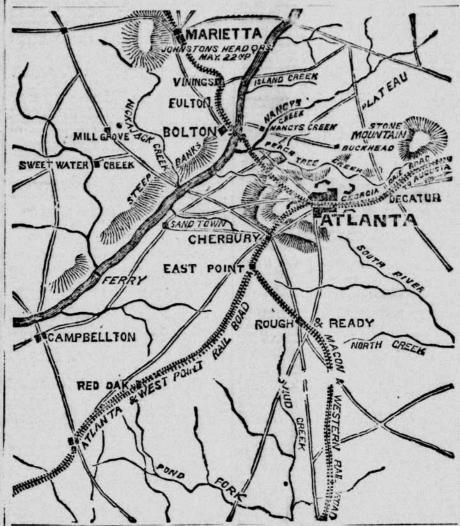
Neil, of St. Louis, for his efforts to save the boat. News from San Prancisco.

SEN FRANCISCO, August 15, 1864, The steamer Golden City has sailed for Panama, with oue hundred and twenty passengers and \$1,045,000 in action for New York.

is at one gendred and forty per cent premium cent premium. Corp bills are half per cept lower. There is more demand for wheat, and the price ranges

from \$3 30 a \$3 35 per one hundred pounds. Three Russian war sceamers le't port to day for Japan, SHERMAN'S LATEST MOVEMENT.

East Point and Its Connection Letween Atlanta and the South--- The Retreat by Macon and Montgemery Cut Off from Hood's Army.



We intimated yesterday that General Sherman had made a liang movement on one west of Atlanta, and that hi right was resting near East Point. This news is confirmed to-day, and our main line extends north around the cit y to the Chattanooga Railroad, which runs through Marietta. The occupation of the railroad would cut off all communication between Atlanta and Montgomery, via the West Point Railroad, and with Macon by the Western Reilroad.

Br. DeB. Randolph Keim's Desputch. BALTIMORE, August 15, 1864.

The interdiction of the use of the telegraph in the trans mission of information relative to operations in the valley hos cut us off from the main source of speedy and reliable news. No reason is given for this action. Were it not for the continued arrival of favorable reports, we might authorities at Washington were desirons of concealing the enemy north of Winchester and the Potomac river when these restrictions would have been much more rea-onable, but they were then omitted, now they are introduced, when the people are even more anxious than

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE ENEMY.

The falling back of the rebel forces in the valley is con ment, but as part of a deep laid programme on the part f reements, which are now very positively known to have left Richmond a short time ago, have been able to join Early. The enemy, with his whole strength, is then expected to fall suddenly upon Sheridan and crush bim allow his columns to bee me too much scattered.

of Northern Virginia, was merely part of a more exten of our armies menacing Petersburg and Richmond. It was then known that the enemy was daily becoming more closely pressed both by force of arms and wan of food. It was necessary for Lee to make a latter want, and, if possible, dissipate the former. If the campaign of Hunter had not been a failure, the Shensudoah valley left open to the advance or the enemy, and if Early had been whipped back, as should have been done, or at least so severely embarrase as to keep him below Martinsburg, or even the Potomac, until reinforcements could have been brought up, the whole of the rebei plans would have failed, and Richmond and Petersburg would now be either in our possession or upon the eve of capituration, in consequence of scarcity of food. But the success of Early and the capture of irge trains of plunder and provisions have partially replenished the well-nigh exhausted granaries of the beleangered rebei cities. Upon the strength of the outure of these supplies the rebeis have been able to send an additional force to Early, and with these, unless we be remarkshy carrful how we move, we may find the vally again open. We have, however, the assurance that a man is at the head of our army of the valley who has established himself conspicuously in the minds of the people for abilities and careful general ship. His success in the deteat of Early and the clearing out of the Shenandoah would be a becoming climax to bis military career. We sincerely hope he may be successful. as to keep him below Martinsburg, or even the Potomac.

out of the Shenandoah would be a becoming climar to bis military career. We sincerely hope he may be successful.

The examp desire to transfer the scene of operations, the of the strongest arguments bearing upon the supposed weakness of the rebels at Richmond is the unpuralised exertions Lee is making to divert Grant from his determination to take the rebel capital. Los nodes have an advantage of the rebels within the cise of their cities, has an injurious effect upon our armies. The confinement too of the rebels within the defences of their cities, has an injurious effect upon the health of their troops, and large numbers are now in hespital or dying from the malarious effects of confined and flithy camps. Seeing this, the rebel authorities become aware that their only safety rests in the record of their army from so perilous a contact with the most invincible autagonst of armies—disease. The only way of escaping this is to transfer the scove of operations of a considerable force to Northern Virginia, and make the region of the Rapidan and Rapp-hauncek again the field of cantending armies. The strength of the rebel force in this region, let it be fully understood, must be regulated by truit's operations about Richmond. If he be pressing in his attacks, Lee will not permit contingencies to be in his distavor; the result will be a small diverting force, which will very probably soon be blotted out. If Grant, howover, be obliged to allow the time, he will harard a large column and threaten Maryland and Washington, and perhaps change the entire face of allars in Virginia.

WAAT SHOULD BE BOOK!

It now lies with the government and the people to determine whether Richmond shall be taken or the bloody contests of three years shall prove entirely fruitless, and the contests of three years shall prove entirely fruitless, and the contests of the two armies of evertment to the

It now lies with the government and the respite to determine whether Richmond shall be taken or the bloody contests of three years shall prove entirely fruitless, and the contests of the eyears shall prove entirely fruitless, and the contests of the contests of the country can never be better applied than at present. Fresh men, actuated by fresh determination, veterans, whose three years' service have made them the body or the nation's affect a nonted people at the North, all these united should now be brought to bear in the closing seens. It seems the nearer we get to be demonition of rebel power, the less so or disposition to desirer the facilities of the facilities of the condition of rebel power, the less so or disposition to desirer the facilities and sherman what they need, and in less than a year we will look in your for an arried force of the enemy. The people of the country will then be directed to the successful issue, peace and restored fraiterity between the two actions. The genius of the people of the country to the people of the people

Promotion of General Averill.

IN THE FIRED IN VA., August 15, 1864. his gallant fight at Moorefield and successful operations during the last mouth

Casuatties near Winehester.

are:-Major Scott, First New York dragoons, shoulder John Mix, knee; and Lenox, arm-both of the Second

Captain McKluney, Commissary Subsistence, in charge of the supply train.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Painful Excitement Existing in Maryland and Pennsylvania—The Movements of the Union Forces—Early's Raid Searly Brought to a Close—The Affair at Moorefield—Monby

Early's Raid Nearly Brought to a Close-The Affair at Bloorefield-Mosby at Work, &c. [From the Richmond Examiner, August 13.]

Sympathy is aroused by the accounts which come through Yankee papers, of the painful excitement existing a few days ago in Maryland and Pennsylvania, both among the peaceable inhabitants and the Union troops and militia, which are supposed to be protecting the country. To read of the severe marchings and countermaroams of these latter, when we remember that the thermometer ranged so high, and that many of them are of a full habit of body, excites pity, and nity is akin to love. The worst of it was they did not in the least know where to go to find the rebest. They were only axvious, it would seem, to find these rebels, just to meet them once on a fair field, to which case they would have prayed God to have mercy on the rebels souls. Somehow during those several days when deneral fairly's men were in Maryland and Fennsylvania, the regues could never be tound, although we are told that the moment they crossed the Potomic, at Spring run, thirty thousand federal soldiers were at once marched to Friederick, arriving there on a Sunday evenice. But on Monday morning, learning that Early and Breckinridge had crossed at Falling Waters, near Williamsport (crossed which way they could not teil), they retraced their sters to the ferry, and commenced marching upsthe valley of the Menday morning, learning that Early and Breckinridge had crossed at Falling Waters, near Williamsport (crossed which way they could not tell), they retraced their size, at the ferry, and commenced marching upsthe valley of the Sheaandeab. But again, "before they had got wait in motion the orders were countermanded, and they recrossed the Potomac, and marched straight for Washington." At Washington, however, was no rest for them, and they were instantly sent be ket for federick. No wonder the army correspondent adds "The commands are fearfully worn out." But the mest singular thing is, that in all these long and toilsome marches they could never meet with "Early and Breckinridge, nor, indeed, gain any certain tidings of their movements. This was surely strange enough, instantly as it appears by other accounts in the same Yankee payers that General Early was all this while peacefully 'threshing wheat' in the valley. White those thirty thousand ardent federal troops were so laboriously toiling over dusty roads, in the sin, and drouping down by bundreds with fatigue and hardship, as they eagerly rushed in search of the rebels everywhere where the rebels were not, it would seem, by this other a count, that General Early was addicate himself to the sweet pleasures and gentle toils of an agricultural and pistoral life, threshing out his wheat under the shade of trees in sequestered vales, and the rebels sword was turned into a reaping book, and brigades that had often reaped a harvest of Yankees were now sweening down the yellow ears in awattes, toiling not too after the shade of trees in sequestered vales, and the rebel sword was turned into a reaping book, and brigades that had often reaped a harvest of Yankees were now sweening from the relief and sheep dutting the rich green glades which stretch around him or many a mile; also bis banks are well furnished with best and sheep dutting the rich green glades which stretch around him or many a mile; also bis banks are well furnished with best and dutting the rich green

BARLY'S BAID NEARLY EROUGHT TO A CLOSE.

BARLY'S BAID NEARLY EROUGHT TO A CLOSE.

We may, perhaps, collect from the latest intelligence which has re-ched us that General Evrly has nearly brought his rural and pastoral pursuits to a close—that long trains of wagons are now ascending the Shenandoah valley at a loisur-ly pace, collecting as they go the new threshed hears of golden treasure—and that innumerable processions of fine cows and beeves are moving southward slowly, laying the stubble fields here as they advance, for not too much hurried must be the milky mother while Confederate reapers, threshers and drowers resume their warlike array and await the appearance of these aven.ing hosts which are searching for them with such headings fury. General Early has laid aside his pastoral crook, and his enter pips so longer makes music under the greenwood tree. As to the thirty or forty thousand terrible Yankees who thirst for his blood we would take the liberty of advising them to go on not finding him; let them carry on the campaign as they have been it, like men who study how not to do it. If he is at one gap of the mountain let them rush furiously through snotter, only let them beware of disturbing Jubal Early's harvest home.

THAT AFFAIR AT MOOREPIELD.

turbing Jubal Early's harvest home.

THAT AFFAIR AT MOOREPIELD.

We are at length able to state the material facts of the infortunate affair at Moorefield, Hardy county, last Sunday, the of the cavary brigades of General Bradley Jinnon's command was surprised and routed at Moorefield and lost four pieces of cannon. The effect of this disaster was to cause the retreat of the whole of our cavary towards the valley. The Yankee papers say Averilt took five hundred of our men prisoners, dispersed the halance into the mountains and pursued them twenty-five mites. From this statement we feel sure that our loss in prisoners did not exceed two hundred and fitty. As to dispersing a large cavairy force into the

MOSHY AT WORK.

The hot weather does not keen Mosby idle. We learn that yesterday he sent to Gordonsville seventeen prisoners, the results of a skrimish with a body of the enemy's cavalry near Fairiax statio. While we are not informed as to the substantial fruits of his success, we know that Mosby's med, as usual, made a good thing of it, and that many of his savaliers rode back better hores, that they carried that the jake constant of the product of the product. There was nothing our and at Gordonsville vesterday.

Bunnarov, Vt., August 15, 1864. The Sev. Dr. Hubbard Winslow, of New York, died at Williston, Vt., on Saturday night. His feneral will place at Williston on Tuesday morning next.

THE TALLAHASSEE.

Probable Engagement with the Pirate. port from Port Royal, reports that on the 14th inst. off night was boarded by a United States gunboat, and saw arother, name not known; was warned by them of the

More Captures by the Tallahassee. The bark Ellen, of London, Captain Rickmirs, from antworp, arrived at this port yesterday, and reports that on the 13th mst., twenty miles south of Montauk, saw a vessel, apparently a bark, burned to the water

Capt. Kent, of the brig Adjuster, at this port, reports that on the 9th inst., latitude 35 48. longitude 60 48, saw a ship's manquast burned off, and several pieces of bulwarks, some painted green.

The schooner R. E. Pecker, of Richmond, Me., Capt in Marson, from Bultimore for Bath, put into Holmes' Hole n the 14th, having been captured by the pirate Talla hassee at eight P. M. on the 12th instant, in latitude 40, onvitude 71, and pended for \$10,000.

The fallahassee also captured on the 10th the brig Pillow, of Salem, Captain Reed, from Calais for Baltimore, and the schooner Spokane, of Tremout, Me., Capt. Sawyer, from Calais for Philadelphia. The crews of the and landed at Holmes' Hole. The Billow's masta were first cut away, and the vessel was then scuttled. The Spokane was set on fire. Both vessels were loaded with

plints about six hours. He represents her to be of from eight hundred to one thousand tons burthen, and very fast. Her officers boasted of having destroyed sixteen vessels in thirty hours, and that they had captured fity

PROVIDENCE, August 15, 1864. The bark Glenalvon, from Glasgow for New York, with iron, was destroyed by the Talianassee Saturday morn og, off Nantucket. Captain Watts and crew have arrive at Newport, having been put on a Prussian bark, and thence transferred to a cutter.

Statement of Mr. John Ryan, Bost-Recper of the Pilothoat William Bell. Mr. John Ryan, boatkeeper of the pilotboat William Bell, gives us some facts in reference to the capture of that vessel by the privateer Tallahassee, in addition to Rell was poarded by the men from the Tallabasece the latter told those on board the pilotboat to pack up their clothes and each private preperty as they desired to save and carry these articles with them on board the Bell gladly complied; but after they had got on board the privatoer everything was taken from them and ap riated by the ruffian crew of the Tallahassee. Eve hats were taken off the heads, the coats piletboat's men, and coolly applied to their own uses by these pirates. The prisoners were Thursday afternoon till ten o'clock next day, and during this, they were used in the most inhuman manner in every respect: the privateersmen being composed of the all feelings of humanity, or at least they display none in their treatment of the unfortunate prisoners who fall nto their hands. As an instance of the short work which the privateersmen made of their captures, Mr. boarded the William Beil before she was on fire.

Mr. George Tanner, coast pliot, of Boston, who brought he back Suilote to this port, reports:-12th instant, at forty-seven miles distant, saw the privateer Taliahuesee who came c' se aboard, and hoisted the Union flag; but, after sacertaining the pationality of the bark, lowered the Union and hoisted the rebel flug. At three P. M. another large ship on fire. Lith lustant, the Highlands bearing west about thirty miles distant, spoke United States steamer 'us pebanna, cruising, gave her all the information in our power, when she shaped her course in the direction of the privateer. Mr. lanner says the steamer is about two hundred tons burthen, and carries one gun forward and two att.

Statement of Captain Chandler, of the

ler, from Liverpool June 12, reports that on August 12, in latitude 40 30 longitude 71, at 5ve P. M., saw a great dea! of smoke to the westward. At eight P M found it to proceed from a ship burned to the water's edge, and head light as she approached, but soon hauled it down and stood to the eastward, without speaking. August 13. when in latitude 40 40, longitude 72, heard some heavy firing to the west-southwest, at intervals, from ten A. M.

The Brig Billow Towed Into Newport. PROVID C. C. R. I . August 15, 1864.

The brig Billow, of Salom, lumber loaded, was fallen n with by the gunboat Grand Gulf on the 12th just. in latitude 40 11, longitude 71 16, dismasted and abandoned, having apparently been boarded by the Tailahassee. The Grand Gulf took her in tow, but afterwards gave her to the revenue cutter Miami, which towed her to Newport last night. The Grand Gulf proceeded in search of the privateer.

The Pursuit of the Tallahassee. Tavern House , was boarded by the United States gun-

STEELE'S ARMY.

All Quiet in Arkansas-The Rebels Skedadding, &c.
OUR LITTLE ROCK CORRESPONDENCE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., August 2, 1864. HEBEL MOVEMENTS.

Everything bereabouts is perfectly tranquil. Price's army has mostly retreated to Camden, one hundred and Marmaduke's brigade is near the Mississippi and at Gain's Landing on that river. They occasionally fire into boats, and are evidently attempting to draw atten tion to that point, while the main force are endeavoring Kirby Smith, below them, is at the same game in Louisiana. As yet they have not succeeded in crossing the river, which is being patrolled by gunboats for two hundred and fifty miles.
THE ARRANSAS RIVER.

is too low for navigation. The White river is in fa order, and boats are going up and down without even a convoy. St. Charles, on the White river, is garrisoued.

a convoy. St. Charles, en the White river, is garrisoued. Large reinforcements of veterans are returning. We have an addition of over many thousand troops within the list three weeks, and many more are expected. Look for an advance in September, and by the last of October you will find Arkansas free from the rebel army.

GUENILLAE AND DESERBESS.

There are some small bands of guerinas scouting about, but the State militia will attend faithfully to them. Deserters arriving here report that it takes a quarter of Price's men to guard their lines against desertions from their own ranks. The Arkansas and Missourimen among them, swear they will not congithe Mississippi river, for Atlanta, or the Red river, to get them into Texas. Great disorganization among them. Papa Price has lost his influence over them, while Kirby Smith and Dick laylor are not on specking terms.

INE NEW STATE GOVERNMENT

Smith and Dick laylor are not on specking terms.

IN NEW STATE GOVERNALENT

IS WORKING Well, with much satisfaction to the people, except an occasional growl from the few copperheads about this city. Here are less than two bundred of those grumblers. They are numbered and marked, and as their secret sympathy for the rebels is so great, a nove is about being made to assess, them for the Union men's losses by the guerillas. If the military do not order some of them out of the fires, a meeting of the citizers will be beid and the President be petitimed to do it.

THE TRANS-MISSESSIPT DEPARTMENT.

From every indication Jeff Davis has given up Arkanses and Texas and intends the whole issue to be made at Hichmoul and Atlanta. To the latter piace sill sibe rebail troops that are in the trans-Mississippi district are ordered to the east side of the river.

Brenk in the Canni.

ALARY, August 15, 1864.

curred in the canni yesterday a few miles
scheecolady. It will take some days to re-

SHERMAN.

Important Flank Movement of Our Forces.

The Rebel Lines of Retreat from Atlanta Entirely Cut Of.

Sherman Drawing Closer to the Enemy's Defences.

CINCINNATI, August 15, 1864. An Atlanta correspondent gives an account of an action on the 6th, in which the Twenty third corps lost over five hundred men in a fartially unsuccessful assault on the

At the last accounts (August 8) our line advanced to three miles northwest of Atlanta, and within a mile and a half of the Macon road

Atlanta advices to the 10th state that since General Schoffeld's movement on the 5th to reach the Macon road nothing important had been done. These movements have been partially successful, and the right of the line assumed a position three unies north of East Point, about a mile from the railroad. The line thence extends north around the city to the Chattanooga road.

General sherman is making gradual approaches, and is very near the enemy's works, with works nearly as strong as theirs. It is thought that Hood has received

REBEL ACCOUNTS. .

Military Affairs in Georgia—Hood's Call for Reinforcements—The Damage Done to the Railroads Popered—Burning of the town of Darien by the Federals— Irishmen Descring the Rebeis—Atlan-ta to be Defended to the Last Extremi-ty. See [From the Richmond Whig, August 13.]

From the Richmond wing, August 13.]

The war scarcely furnishes an instance in which the press and pende of a State bave displayed more particular devotion to the cause than both are now doing in Georgia. The milita are responding to General Hood's call for reinforcements en mass, and with an alacrity that shows that they are cerribly in carbest, while the papers of every shade of opinion are calling upon ansecutes and skulkers from the regular army to return at once to their posts.

We thus behold the energy of the persevering and gal-lant commander, backed by the practical patriotism of an unconque, able people. Can Sherman by strategy or brute force ever overcount such a combination?

The damage done to the railroads in various quarters of the State by the Yankee raiders is, we learn from the Georgia pe ers, being repaired with a characteristic of the "Empire State"

the "Empire State"

EUNING OF THE TOWN OF DARIEN.

A party of Yankee rajders, we regret to love, burned the tiwn of Parieu, in McIntesh county. Let Early remember this when he reaches some quiet and flourishing railing in the vailty of the tumberland.

M. trowley second fleutenant, and five other Irishmen, privates of the Iwanty-second Georgia batalion, deserted from avan-ah, and went to the enemy last week. This has conscioud deep regret among the many brave Irishmen on duty there. One of them, Captain Hussey, deplores it in a card, which he publishes in the New.

The large number of prisoners captured by us recently has increased the blue devils at an Jersonville to thirty thousing, and the cry is still they come. The Mac. if they appa learns that at least a thousand arrive daity, what a misortune that these creatures eat bread and meat.

meat.

The new power was from this interesting point, through the part of the 9th inst, is neither exciting not stirring. It is stated that General Hood feels much elated at the stocess which has attended the effort to thwart and break up the comen's rading parties. It is now thought tout he will not be troubled by them again—for some time at least. So complete has been the work of our cavality that General Wheeler has complimented them in a congratulatory order.

The unavoidable absence of some of our generals, in consequence of wounds received, has made some temporary changes in commanders necessary to some extent. General Stewart's corps is now commanded by General Cheatham, and General Marry is in command of the division to the inter. Loring's division is commanded by Featherstone, they need a Stewart's old division. Major General Patton Anderson is at the head of Hineman's division.

SCHEMAN'S OPERATIONS.

Sherman continues his working operations towards our left. This indicates that he will endeaver to throw his main line occas the railroad between Atlanta and East Point. Gene as Hood, we know, is not idle, but will be ready for his will adversary.

The Army of the West understands that it has got to fight, and every man and officer is animated by the stern resolve to defend Atlanta to the last extremity. The Atlanta correspondent of the Augusta Sentiaci of the 9th Bars:—

Or army has been strengthened to a considerable General mith is at the head of a large and splends body of men and they are daily locreasing in numbers. And in addition to these reinforcements the old fighting material h is been increased by putting guns in the hands of the working details. Neg roes are now performing this service for the men in the trenches. An effort is now being made to secure negro drivers, which, if it succeeds, will add three thousand more to the ranks. From all sources there has been an addition to the army that greatly increases general confidence in ultimate success. The Bayannah Republican, in relation to recort movements in Upper Georgia, is paid. "We hold our position

for a campaign.

"The sudden appearance of Eoddy at Newman, and his signal violety over the Yankees at that point, were as much onexpected as gratifying. He is now in Sterman's rear with a large and veteran force, and we shall soon hear from him again."

NEWS FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Defeat of the Rebel Cavalry Near Abbeyville.

A sharp extrmish took place near Abbeyville, Miss., on the 10th inst., between our cavalry, under General Hatch, and two thousand rebel cavalry, under General Chalmers, in which the latter were whipped, with the loss of their caissons and several prisoners.

There is no news from bolow. The river is very low and navigation procarious

Arrest of Ex-Mayor Park, of Memphis.

Carso, Ill., August 15, 1864. Ex-Mayor Park, of Memphis, was arrested and lodged the receiving prison in that city on the 11th inst., for using indiscreet language in regard to the military au-

INDIAN ATRUCITIES.

Indiscriminate Murder of Settlers-The Overland Mail Stopped.

LEAVENWORTS, August 15, 1864. The Atchison Press has news from Little Blue that the Indians on Sunday hat commerced an indiscriminate murder on that section of the stage route. The settlers are leaving. The overland mail couches have stopped

Indian Outrages in Northern Kansas.

A Fort Leaven worth despatch says the Indian outrages continue to Northern Kaptas. The people of the Northwestern counties have been murdered, the crops de-

stroyed and stock driven od. The evidence accumulates that all, or nearly all, the tribes on the plains have banded together for war. General Blunt has issued orders that no arms or ama unition be son them, and noticed all officers having authority over the indians not to a low them to leave their rese vations for the West; that such acts be taken as proof of bostnity and treated secondingly.

Arrival of Seneral Burnside at Baitie

BALTIMORS, August 15, 1864. Major General Burnelds and staff arrived here this morning, and took breaklast at the Rotaw House General Euroside is going to Rhode Island.